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At peace with all the world—the personal liberty of the citizen is sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people with a soil fertile almost beyond example; and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production, what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstances this enquiry could readily be answered. The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassments which at the moment exhibit themselves, have arisen from overaction; and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and overcoming its effects. Between the years 1833 and 1838, a delusion was made to bank capital and bank issues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, not how the least currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus a vast amount of what was called money—since, for the time being, it answered the purpose of money—was thrown up in the country; an overissue which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the speed of a speculative mania all over the country, and lastly, in the form of a general indebtedness on the part of States and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate, and a left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium. In view of the fact that, in 1838, the whole bank note circulation within the United States amounted to but \$1,323,899 dollars, according to the Treasury statements, and that an additional \$88,000,000 of the first of January, 1847, (being taken on 149,158,890 dollars) and by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized with the same speculative mania which prevailed in the United States—and the large importations of funds from abroad, the result of stock sales and loans—no one can be surprised at the apparent, but unsubstantial state of prosperity which everywhere prevailed over the land; and which little cause of surprise should be felt at the present prostration of every thing, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellow citizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of bank issues, since 1837—exceeding, as is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period antecedent to 1837; it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have been made of private fortunes, or that difficulties should exist in meeting their engagements on the part of the debtors or States. Apart from which, if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dishonesty of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow citizens, than that so many should have been caught in the blighted influence of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you, at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaining which, in purity and vigor, was to be exercised by the Representatives of the People and of the State, and, therefore, virtually by the People themselves. It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a Treasury Board, to consist of three Commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed, and that the great end of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver, should be attained. The Board thus constituted, was given as much permanency as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well matured experience, the Commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four, and six years, thereby securing at all times in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and to place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should only take place for actual incapacity or infidelity to the trust, and to be followed by the President with an exposition of the causes of such removal, should it occur. It was proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the States, under the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which, with the central board, should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys; and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed 50,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as a fund for its operations, and to pay the public debt at its own option, either in specie or Treasury notes, of denominations not less than five, nor exceeding one hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemed at the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Government dues; with a restriction upon such issue of bills that the same should not exceed the maximum of 15,000,000 dollars. In order

to guard against all the hazards incident to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue 5,000,000 dollars of Government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills which might be thrown into circulation. This in fact making the issue of 15,000,000 dollars of Exchequer bills, rest substantially on 10,000,000 dollars; and keeping in circulation never more than one and one-half dollars for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added that the bills are not only every where receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish, would readily enter into general circulation, and be maintained at all times at par with gold and silver, thereby realizing the great want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the people. In order to reimburse the Government the expenses of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange, unless prohibited by the State in which an agency might be situated, having only thirty days to run, and resting on a fair and bona fide basis. The Legislative will on this point might be so plainly and unobscured as to avoid all pretext for partiality or favoritism. It was furthermore proposed to invest this Treasury agent with authority to receive on deposit, to a limited amount, the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefor, to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea, which is believed to be well founded, that such certificates would come in aid of the Exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or, if in place of the contemplated exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposits of specie, but for specie or its equivalent in drafts, charging therefor a small but reasonable premium, I cannot doubt but that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit, trade and business of the whole country. Entertaining this opinion, it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon you, in reference to the strongest such alterations in its office interests, with may in its wisdom see fit to make.

I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the law establishing the Treasury Department has encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proclaimed a Government Bank of fearful and dangerous import. It is proposed to confer upon it extraordinary powers. It purports to do no more than pay the debts of the Government, and the saleable paper of the Government—which respect it completely at this time, in issuing to the public creditors the Treasury notes which, under law, it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. If it is objected to as a Government Bank, and the objection be available—then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to collect what is due to it, or pay what it owes, be abrogated.

This is the chief purpose of the proposed Exchequer; and surely if, in the accomplishment of a purpose so essential, it allows a sound circulating medium to the country and facilities to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guided by the provisions of law, it can run into no dangerous evil, nor can any abuse arise under it, but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for, if it is tolerated; since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it could be abused, in the party conflicts of the day. That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law which would authorize an excessive issue for paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor. To that it may be answered, that the ascription of such a motive to Congress is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible. The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against a proceeding so reckless, would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should resort to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with final overthrow, in the fact that, the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become worthless, and would, in the end, dishonor the Government, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopeless disgrace. At the same time, such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals, for, if the Government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations upon whom the temptations of individual avarice would work most strongly operate? The People would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course so reckless, since their agents would be the wrong-doers, and they themselves the sufferers.

There can be but three kinds of public currency. 1st. Gold and silver; 2d. The paper of State institutions; or, 3d. A representative of the precious metals, provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The Sub-Treasury system rejected the last in any form; and, as it was believed that no reliance could be placed

on the issue of local institutions, for the purpose of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case on one of the other kinds of issue. The choice, in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a short road institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then, directly by Government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes, and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their capacity to bear interest a given period, necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus restricts their range of circulation, and being used only in the disbursements of Government, they cannot reach the people where they are most required. By rendering these issues permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by making no deduction for their return, and by exchanging them in force in other values, they will constitute, to a certain extent, the general currency so much needed to maintain the internal trade of the country. And this is the Exchequer plan, so far as it may operate in turning a specie currency into a permanent one.

The most favorable occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and expedient in order to place the Treasury on a footing of the highest responsibility, is entirely obvious. The credit of the Government may be regarded as the very life of the Government, and its maintenance vital to its existence. Its maintenance is a duty which falls upon every citizen, and it is the duty of every citizen to do his part in its maintenance. The Executive is bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress a plan which, in his opinion, will make a speedy and permanent provision for the maintenance of the credit of the Government, and the temporary duties of the States to meet the interest on its debts. The United States Bank of Pennsylvania, he introduced largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike the friends of our political organization, and of our national independence. It was the announced policy of the Executive that, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be a disappointed man, and the money lender to the full mortgage for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in his power to negotiate the loan abroad. After the failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with a better success; and thus the mortgaging species which is ten percent of the ability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one-fourth of its original annual means, at a time when the Government of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest. It would be unprofitable to look further into this anomalous state of things, but I cannot conclude without adding that, for a Government which has paroled its debts of two wars with the largest maritime power of Europe, and now owing a debt which is almost next to nothing when compared to its boundless resources, a Government the strongest in the world, because emanating from the popular will, firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned; for such a Government to have to tender to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stock, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unfeigned distrust in its good faith, or a purpose, to obtain which, the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted. It is now to come of various trials that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is considering to know that these means are altogether inadequate to the object. The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well founded supposition that its bills would be really sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would in a short time reach the maximum of \$15,000,000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury without cost or charge. Nor can I fail to urge the great and beneficial effect which would be produced in aid of all the active portions of life. Its effects upon the solvent State bank, where it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character, through the weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure; but if the

result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law enacting it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest impairment of its good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of re-imposing a fine imposed on General Jackson of New Orleans at the time of the attack and defence of that city and paid by him. With out designing any reflection on the judgment and wisdom which inspired the fine, the remission at this day may be regarded as not unjust or inexpedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard amidst the roar of arms and obeyed by those who held the sword, the obnoxious addition to the military record, and the military achievement, in justice was fully vindicated, and although the penalty incurred and paid, is worthy of its regard in a pecuniary point of view, it can hardly be denied that it would be gratifying to the war-worn veteran, now in retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgment placed him.

There are cases in which public functionaries may be called on to weigh the public interest against their own personal hazards, and if the civil law be violated from pre-eminently motives, or an overriding sense of public danger and public necessity, punishment may well be restrained within the limit which asserts and maintains the authority of the law, and the subjection of the military to the civil power. The defence of New Orleans, while it was a duty from the hands of the enemy, placed the name of General Jackson among the greatest Captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the cause of excitement, existing at the time, have ceased to operate, it is believed that the remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the eminent man who incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes of the American People.

I have this, fellow citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as success or failure have been, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of such importance to the country. The Executive will most willingly defer its department with the aid of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the woes of a common constituency, or elevate the standard of a beloved country.

JOHN TYLER.
WASHINGTON, December 7, 1842.

THE DEMOCRAT. CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

"Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In this attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."—Jackson.

It is with great pleasure that we witness stirring preparations in various parts of the State, for the Democratic convention, to be held on the 22d day of February. Some counties in the State have already held meetings and appointed delegates—among them are our neighbors Rankin and Hinds. Madison must not be behind her sister counties in enthusiastic and active devotion to the great principles of equal rights; she will not be. The Democrats of the county must remember that the second day of January next is the day for them to assemble in Convention at this place. Let us, on that day, lay all excuse aside, and cheerfully and heartily devote ourselves, to the cause of Constitutional liberty, and of our country.

BANKRUPT LAW.—Movements for the repeal of this Law have been made in both Houses of Congress. It is probable that the present session will not end before the law is repealed. It is however pretty certain that if repealed there will be a saving clause in favor of those who may have filed their petition under it, previous to its repeal.

The steamer Columbia has arrived at Boston from Liverpool. Among the passengers on board were Gen. Cass, and our fellow-citizen Dr. Hagan. The news brought over is not important; and in every summary of it which we have seen, not one word is said about cotton.

MR. CALHOUN.—The Petersburg Intelligencer states that two of the leading papers in Michigan, have held the Calhoun flag.

A Masonic Address will be delivered at the Church, by Dr. P. D. Ewing, at 11 o'clock, on the 27th inst.—being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

We scarcely know when we met with any thing that gave us more pleasure than the following extract from the "Paulding (Miss.) Clarion." It is just exactly the right thing. We cordially welcome the "Clarion" as a fellow-soldier to do battle for the glorious cause, under that banner which it is our pride to know we were the first to raise in Mississippi. It affords us the more pleasure when we reflect that the Clarion has more of the confidence, and understands the feelings and wishes of the people of Eastern Mississippi, better perhaps than any other press in that section; and when we are assured, as we have been, that in that paper's preference for Mr. Calhoun, it but echoes the sentiments of the people of that portion of the State.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We this week place at the head of our columns the name of JOHN C. CALHOUN, as a candidate for the Presidency, where it shall remain until the meeting of the National Convention. If that body should not nominate Mr. C., we will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision. But we have many reasons which induce us to hope that the "elder son of Carolina," will be the man. His distinguished services to his country, in times of high party excitement—his unwavering devotion to principle, and the interests of the South on all occasions, are now beginning to be properly appreciated throughout the limits of this republic, and it would not be strange if the signs of the times, his name will soon be seen floating at the mast head of all the Democratic journals in the Union. The Democratic party in presenting the name of Mr. CALHOUN for the Presidency, have every thing to hope and nothing to fear. He is endeared to the people of the South by every principle of justice and gratitude, and is regarded throughout the country as one of the most patriotic, honest, eloquent and profound statesmen of the age.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—The Legislature of North Carolina have had six ballots for U. S. Senator vice Hon. Mr. Graham, without electing any body.

LATEST THIRTY.—Mr. James A. Hams of this county, carried off his negroes, a few days ago, to avoid the payment of judgments against him.

MR. A was a Minister of that Gospel one of whose main precepts is—"Whom shalt thou not steal." May we not fear, that he wore the livery of his exalted profession and of Heaven, that he might more effectually serve the Devil?

Hon. Mr. Linn has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Mississippi Legislature.

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.—The Legislatures of South Carolina and Arkansas have just passed resolutions in favor of refunding to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall.

J. H. Hammond has been elected Governor of South Carolina, and J. D. Wither, spoon Lieutenant Governor.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—The Western stage was upset near Zineville, a few days past, seriously injuring Messrs. Caruthers, Campbell and Gentry, members of Congress from Tennessee, Messrs. Smith, Senator Wallace, and Lane, representatives from Indiana, Mr. Goble of Ohio, Mrs. Lane, and two young men who were in the coach. The Zineville Aurora, says the life of Mr. Caruthers was despoiled of, that the situation of Mr. Wallace is dangerous, and that one of the young men had his arm broken. Messrs. Smith and Goble only, were able to proceed on the journey.

CONGRESS.

The third Session of the 27th Congress commenced on the 5th inst. We present to our readers the following synopsis of its proceedings:

MONDAY, Dec. 5th, 1842.
IN SENATE.

The President *pro tem.* took his seat at the hour of 12; and but 24 Senators being present, there was no quorum, and the Senate adjourned till the following day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock, and the roll being called, one hundred and seventy-four members answered to their names; whereupon the Speaker announced that a quorum was present.

Mr. Cushing moved that the usual committee be appointed in conjunction with that which may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses were organized, and ready to receive any communication he might submit; which resolution was adopted.

Messrs. Cushing, Kenney, of Maryland, and Tillamast were appointed by the Speaker, on the part of the House, to wait on the President. Mr. Kenney, at his request, being excused, Mr. Hunt of New York was designated in his place.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Everet, of Vermont, gave notice that he should on the first opportunity ask leave to introduce a Bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—Mr. Adam gave notice that he would submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 21st rule for conducting business in this House, in the following words: "No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

CHAPELAINS.—Mr. Briggs submitted a joint resolution for the election of two chaplains, of different denominations, to be chosen by the Senate and House and to in exchange weekly.—Adopted.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1842.
IN SENATE.

There being yet no quorum the Senate adjourned till the following day.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill entitled "An act for the relief of the several States and territories of the United States and the district of Columbia." He also introduced a resolution for the appointment of a select committee on a National Foundry.

Mr. Adams submitted the resolution to repeal the 21st rule of the House, of which he gave notice the day previous.

After some little debate between Messrs. Adams and Wm. Mr. Weller moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called for the yeas and nays on his motion. Yeas 85, nays 93.

Mr. Everett then rose and said, as it was important that this resolution should be decided upon, as it might otherwise affect the presentation of petitions, he would move the previous question.

The motion was seconded, and the next question in order was, "Shall the main question be now put?"

Mr. Wise inquired if it was in order, as the members were not all there, to move to postpone the question to a day certain.

The Speaker was understood to reply in the negative.

Mr. Wise said the Speaker had postponed the appointment of committees, on the ground that the members had not all arrived; and on the same important subject. However, if his motion was not in order, he would call for the yeas and nays on the pending question—"Shall the main question be now put?"

The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas 84, nays 90.

Mr. J. T. Mason rose and announced the death of Hon. James W. Williams of Maryland; whereupon the usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th, 1842.
IN SENATE.

Mr. Huntington presented the credentials of Hon. Samuel C. Craft, Senator elect from Vermont, who was qualified.—Mr. Miller presented the credentials of Hon. W. L. Clayton, Senator elect from New Jersey, who was qualified.

BANKRUPT LAW.—Mr. Benton gave notice that on the next day he would introduce a bill to repeal the bankrupt law.

BOARD OF EXCHEQUER.—Mr. Tallmadge gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to modify the several acts establishing the Treasury of the U. States.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE was then received and read; and on motion of Mr. Kerr 1500 copies of the Message and accompanying documents, and 3,500 copies without the documents, in addition to the usual quantity, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The death of Hon. J. W. Williams of Md. was announced by Mr. Kerr, and thereupon the Senate adopted the usual resolutions of respect, and adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

ABOLITION.—Mr. Adams' resolution in relation to the repeal of the 21st rule, again came up, and Mr. W. C. Johnson of Md., moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which was negatived—yeas 90, nays 91.

The question was then announced by the Speaker to be, "Shall the main question be put?" which was accordingly taken—yeas 90, nays 93.

Mr. Barnard gave notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill for the issuance of convertible exchequer bills, &c.

Mr. Mithat gave notice of a bill to grant pensions to certain widows of officers and soldiers of the revolution.

Mr. Harris gave notice of a bill to repeal so much of the revenue bill of last session as imposes a tax on salt.

Mr. J. C. Edwards gave notice of a bill declaring what is the northern boundary of Missouri.

Mr. McKim gave notice of a bill to organize the war office system.

STATE DEBTS.—Mr. Johnson, of Md. moved that 3,000 copies of the documents